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CROPS AND MARKETS

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CONTENTS

	Page
COTTON	
Austria Obtains Credit To Buy U. S. Cotton	9
Canada Using More Cotton	9
DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	
Nicaraguans Plan Cheese Venture	2
Italy's Cheese Trade Increases	4
FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS	
Ceylon Exports Less Desiccated Coconut	18
Ceylon Doubles Copra, Coconut Oil Exports	19
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS	
West Germany To Import Canned Peas and Asparagus	4
Mexican Winter Vegetable Acreage Down	16
Iranian Date Crop Smaller	17
GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS	
U. K. Dry Bean and Pea Imports Decline	5
U. S. Dry Bean Exports Down 48 Percent	9
Belgium Reduces Import License Taxes on Some Grains and Grain Products ..	11
Canada's Millings Slightly Smaller	11
Indonesia Short on Rice	12
Canadian Wheat Exports Up 79 Percent	12
Ceylon Imports Less Rice	14
Europe Increases Rice Production	14
Argentine Wheat Prospects Good	16

(Continued on following page)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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CONTENTS (Continued)

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

4 Australian Meat Cargoes on Way to U. S.	5
French Lard Exports Rising.	6
U. S. Sheep and Lamb Imports at New Low	6
German Hog Numbers Set New Record	7
U. S. Exports More Variety Meats...	7
Australian Hide Exports Expected To Rise After 2-Year Decline . . .	8

TOBACCO

U. K. Cigarette Exports Up A Little This Year	3
Italy's Tobacco Exports Slightly Larger	4

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NICARAGUANS PLAN

CHEESE VENTURE

Four Nicaraguan dairymen recently completed plans for a \$450,000 plant in the Esteli area to produce American-type cheddar cheese for the Central American market.

The group seeks to participate in the enterprise with a leading U. S. cheese manufacturer who would supply a well-known brand name for greater market acceptance, and supply technical control. The group also is interested in buying U. S. cheese-making equipment.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS reports weekly on foreign crop and livestock production, consumption, prices, supplies, and trade. It is distributed free to persons in the United States who request it. If you no longer need this publication, please tear off the name-and-address imprint, write "Drop" on it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U. K. CIGARETTE EXPORTS UP A LITTLE THIS YEAR

Cigarette exports from the United Kingdom in the first 6 months of 1961 totaled 14.9 million pounds--up 3 percent from the 14.4 million shipped abroad in January-June 1960.

Commonwealth countries took 64 percent of the exports this year, compared with 69 percent in January-June 1960.

All of this year's gain was in exports to non-Commonwealth countries, with the most significant increases recorded in trade with West Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, and Spanish West Africa.

The Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, however, continued to be the top foreign markets for British cigarettes. Aden was third. These 3 outlets took 35 percent of total U. K. cigarette exports in the first half of this year.

CIGARETTES: United Kingdom, exports by destination, January-June, 1959-61

Destination	January-June		
	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Commonwealth:			
Malaya (Federation of).....	3,285	2,109	1,863
Singapore.....	3,088	2,119	1,822
Aden.....	856	1,150	1,524
Hong Kong.....	824	808	906
West Indies.....	338	386	408
Others.....	2,832	3,227	3,038
Non-Commonwealth:			
Germany, West.....	814	644	839
France.....	615	705	806
Sudan.....	698	686	726
Arabian States.....	418	439	480
Spanish West Africa.....	25	204	277
Belgium.....	109	171	265
Libya.....	172	239	244
Others.....	1,276	1,472	1,689
Total.....	15,350	14,359	14,887

Commonwealth Economic Committee, Tobacco Intelligence.

ITALY'S TOBACCO EXPORTS SLIGHTLY LARGER THIS YEAR

Italian exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 15.4 million pounds in January-June 1961, a gain of 10 percent from the first 6 months of 1960.

West Germany, the major market for Italian leaf this year, took 8.7 million pounds--more than half the total. Netherlands purchases amounted to 2.2 million pounds, and the United States took 0.6 million pounds.

Italy imported 9.2 million pounds of leaf in the first 6 months of 1961--mostly oriental-type leaf from Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria.

SPAIN HAS GOOD TOBACCO CROP

Preliminary estimates place Spain's 1961 crop at about 72 million pounds, compared with 59 million a year ago. The biggest increase was in burley-type leaf production, which rose to nearly 45 million pounds from 34 million in 1960. There was a small increase in dark air-cured this year.

ITALY'S CHEESE TRADE INCREASES

Italy exported 23 million pounds of cheese in the first half of 1961, compared with 20 million pounds in the first half of 1960.

Shipments to the United States rose 15 percent to 9 million pounds; those to Switzerland rose 37 percent to 4 million pounds. With the exception of France, sales to all other important markets were also larger.

Italian imports of cheese were up 13 percent to 41 million pounds. Switzerland supplied 12 million pounds; West Germany, 8 million; Austria, 7 million; Denmark, 6 million; and France, 4 million. Most of the remainder came from Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden.

WEST GERMANY TO IMPORT CANNED PEAS AND ASPARAGUS

On October 20, West Germany published global import tenders for canned green peas: large and medium large, and 8.5 mm. or smaller (medium, fine, and extra fine).

Application deadline was October 31 for peas sizes large and medium large, and March 29, 1962, for the other sizes. Customs clearance deadline in both cases is March 31, 1962.

Under an import tender for canned asparagus spears, importers who participated in the previous asparagus tender may apply for import licenses from October 26 to December 29, 1961. Validity of import licenses is limited to 6 months from date of issue.

U.K. DRY BEAN AND PEA IMPORTS DECLINE

The United Kingdom imported fewer dry beans and peas in January-June of 1961 than in the same period of 1960.

Imports of butter beans (lima) fell 23 percent and other white beans 66 percent. Horse bean imports rose 37 percent due to large shipments from Bulgaria and Mainland China.

Imports of U. S. beans were down 52 percent from a year earlier. Shipments from Chile were also down, but those from Canada, the Netherlands, and Italy were up.

Pea imports--whole green and blue--fell off 34 percent; purchases of U. S. peas dropped 45 percent.

Recent trading in both beans and peas has been light, and canners have a normal year's supply. Recent price quotations, c.i.f., are: Bulgarian beans, \$7.50 per cwt. (100-lb. bag); U. S. Michigan pea beans, \$7.60; Alaska peas, \$6.35; and Dutch peas, \$5.12. British peas have been selling around \$5.80.

4 AUSTRALIAN MEAT CARGOES ON WAY TO U. S.

Four ships left Australia the middle of October with 1,809,938 pounds of beef for the United States. The Sierra, which left Australia September 27, carried 11,200 pounds of mutton to be unloaded at San Francisco.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination ^{1/}	Quantity (pounds)
Pioneer Reef	October 10	New York	175,616
		Boston	17,920
Monterey	October 13	Los Angeles	53,760
		San Francisco	44,800
Lloyd Bakke	October 15	Los Angeles	896,000
		San Francisco	26,880
Venture	October 17	Los Angeles	186,386
		San Francisco	137,984
		Seattle	270,592

^{1/} Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

FRENCH LARD EXPORTS RISING

France has expanded lard exports every year since 1955 and is now a major world exporter. About 93 million pounds were exported in 1960.

French lard shipments to the United Kingdom, major market for U. S. lard, increased from 465,000 pounds in 1955 to over 52 million in 1960. During January-June 1961 France exported to the United Kingdom 34 million pounds--73 percent of France's total lard exports.

Lard shipments to Belgium rose from 2 million pounds in 1956 to 21 million in 1960. Exports to West Germany, however, declined from about 24 million pounds to 9 million.

LARD: French exports, by country of destination and percentage of total French lard exports, 1955-60 and January-June 1960 and 1961

Year	United Kingdom		Belgium-Luxembourg		West Germany		Others		Total
	1,000:		1,000:		1,000:		1,000:		1,000
	pounds:	Percent:	pounds:	Percent:	pounds:	Percent:	pounds:	Percent:	pounds
1955:	465:	1.6	187:	0.66	20,168:	69.3	8,290:	28.5	29,110
1956:	2,006:	4.7	2,066:	4.8	23,576:	54.8	15,344:	35.7	42,992
1957:	25,818:	44.2	11,777:	20.1	7,048:	12.0	13,834:	23.7	58,477
1958:	37,170:	56.2	11,096:	16.8	7,652:	11.5	10,269:	15.5	66,187
1959:	45,664:	58.3	15,000:	19.1	9,464:	12.1	8,206:	10.5	78,334
1960:	52,317:	55.7	21,043:	22.4	9,235:	9.8	11,328:	12.1	92,923
Jan.-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
June:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1960:	24,277:	52.2	12,216:	26.2	4,755:	10.2	5,307:	11.4	46,555
1961:	34,341:	72.6	3,576:	7.6	3,150:	6.7	6,233:	13.1	47,300
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance, and agricultural attache reports.

U. S. SHEEP AND LAMB IMPORTS AT NEW LOW

U. S. imports of sheep and lambs in 1961 are the smallest since 1956; exports are expected to be only slightly smaller than in 1960.

Imports of sheep and lambs reached a peak in 1959 when 2 shiploads of Australian lambs were unloaded in California. In 1960, imports were again relatively high as 2 more loads of Australian lambs reached the United States.

Now that shipments from Australia have stopped, Canada is practically the only source of imports. U. S. imports in the first 8 months of 1961 consisted mostly of breeding stock.

U. S. exports of sheep and lambs during January-August, 1961 leveled off to about 25,000, from 32,000 in the same period of 1960. Most of the shipments have gone to Canada, where relatively high prices have attracted both feeder and fat lambs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: U. S. exports and imports, annual 1956-61 and January-August 1960 and 1961

Year	Exports	Imports
	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>
1956.....	60,410	3,158
1957.....	36,029	17,832
1958.....	17,487	39,769
1959.....	21,912	75,521
1960.....	36,439	49,767
Jan.-Aug.		
1960.....	31,953	48,770
1961.....	24,672	674

U. S. Bureau of Census

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS SET NEW RECORD

Hog numbers on farms in West Germany increased from 15.8 million in September 1960 to a new peak of 17.6 million in September 1961.

The number of hogs for slaughter during the year ending August 1962 is expected to rise 2.5 million head over the previous year. As imports can only be reduced slightly, due to trade agreement commitments, producer prices are expected to decline considerably. Hog sales have accounted for more than a fifth of total cash receipts from farm marketings.

West Germany is a net importer of meats and lard, so the increased production can easily be consumed domestically. However, the government may have to step up its buying of hog carcasses during peak marketing periods, to support prices and may have to reduce its imports of dressed pork, other meats, and lard.

U. S. EXPORTS MORE VARIETY MEATS

U. S. exports of variety meats in January-August were 80.6 million pounds--5.7 million above the record rate of the same period of 1960.

Variety meat exports reached a new high of 121 million pounds in 1960--4 times larger than the 1951-55 average. Shipments have risen every year since 1958.

(Continued on following page)

Recent increases in exports are due largely to reductions in trade barriers in some Western European countries.

However, West Germany still limits imports from the United States by use of import tenders. The U. S. share of variety meats entering West Germany has declined every year for the past several years. The Netherlands, which prior to 1959 was the major market for U. S. variety meats, has imposed an import levy on U. S. variety meats. Several other European countries--Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Austria--embargo imports of these products from the United States.

VARIETY MEATS: U. S. exports by country of destination
average 1951-55, annual 1958-60, and
January-August 1960-61

Country	Average:					
	1951-55:		1958		1959	
	1958		1959		1960	
	Mil.lb.		Mil.lb.		Mil.lb.	
Germany, West.....	5.1	25.3	35.7	37.6	23.8	20.1
Netherlands.....	17.5	27.8	30.7	27.9	18.8	19.1
United Kingdom.....	0.4	4.9	9.1	31.3	17.0	21.1
France.....	1.4	4.8	4.6	8.0	4.9	9.2
Canada.....	3.8	0.8	1.7	4.8	3.2	1.8
Mexico.....	0.7	1.0	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.0
Sweden.....	0.3	2.2	1.7	3.1	1.2	2.0
Hong Kong.....	---	0.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.5
Others.....	1.2	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.4	3.8
Total.....	30.4	69.6	91.3	121.1	74.9	80.6

1/ Preliminary.

U. S. Bureau of the Census

AUSTRALIAN HIDE EXPORTS EXPECTED
TO RISE AFTER 2-YEAR DECLINE

Reduced cattle slaughter in Australia the past 2 seasons has caused a substantial drop in exports of cattle hides and calf skins.

Nearly 60 million pounds of wet salted cattle hides were exported in 1958-59. The following season, shipments dropped to 41 million pounds, and to 31 million in 1960-61. Increased slaughter in 1961-62, combined with reduced domestic consumption, is expected to lift exports above the level of the last 2 seasons, but not up to 1958-59.

Despite reduced total exports, the Japanese market continued to expand and now is the largest market for Australian wet salted cattle hides. It took 22.3 million pounds in 1960-61.

In 1960-61, Australia imported nearly 12 million pounds of hides for consumption in southern states. In normal years such imports amount to about 1 million pounds and are shipped in from Fiji, other Pacific Islands, and New Zealand. A substantial volume was imported in 1960-61 from the United States and Argentina, although New Zealand remained the principal supplier.

AUSTRIA OBTAINS CREDIT TO BUY U. S. COTTON

On October 24, the Export-Import Bank of Washington made a \$3.5-million 15-month loan to 3 Austrian banks for the purchase of U. S. cotton.

The banks are Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Oesterreichische Laenderbank A.G., and Oesterreichisches Credit-Institut A.G. With this dollar loan, Austrian spinners within the 1-year period covered by the loan are expected to buy, through the borrowing banks, long-staple, high-quality U. S. cotton from the 1961-62 crop.

This is the seventh loan made by the Export-Import Bank to Austria for the purchase of U. S. cotton, bringing the total amount extended to \$45 million. Four previous loans have been repaid.

CANADA USING MORE COTTON

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, was 33,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in September. This was an increase of 3 percent from August consumption of 32,000 bales, and 14 percent above the 29,000 used in September 1960.

Consumption during the first 2 months (August-September) of the current season totaled 64,000 bales, compared with 57,000 in the corresponding 1960-61 period.

U. S. DRY BEAN EXPORTS DOWN 48 PERCENT

The United States exported only about half as many dry beans in the year ending August 1961 as in the previous marketing year.

Exports dropped to 1.8 million 100-pound bags from 3.5 million a year earlier. Shipments of all types except red kidneys and other colored beans declined.

Total shipments to the United Kingdom, best U. S. market for white beans, amounted to only 500,000 bags--65 percent less than last season's takings of 1.1 million. Exports to other European markets were also down.

Shipments to Cuba were less than one-quarter of those in previous marketing years; 1961 shipments did not exceed 7,700 bags which may have been transshipped through Canada.

Partially offsetting these declines were increases in exports to Mexico (500,000 bags) and Venezuela (200,000)--up 52 and 50 percent, respectively, from 1959-60 (see table following).

BEANS, DRY: U. S. exports, by principal country of destination, marketing years ending Aug. 31, 1960 and 1961

Year ending August 31	'Pea or ' navy	'Great ' Northern	'Other ' White	'Red ' kidney	'Pinto	'Small ' red	'Other ' Colored	'Seed ' All types	'Total
1959-60:			1,000 bags (100-lb. each)						
Canada	6	--	16	2	1	2	13	13	53
Mexico	--	1	1	--	308	--	8	20	338
Cuba	6	258	3	27	212	388	47	--	941
Venezuela	1	43	2	4	14	--	67	2	133
United Kingdom	1096	22	11	--	--	--	2	3	1134
Netherlands	26	23	27	--	--	2	--	2	80
Belgium-Luxembourg	42	15	3	--	--	--	--	--	60
France	127	97	1	--	--	--	--	6	231
Germany, West	21	29	--	--	--	2	1	2	55
Japan	4	9	33	4	2	11	--	--	63
Others	104	132	17	35	13	95	34	6	437
Total	1,433	629	114	72	550	500	172	54	3,525

	1960-61:	1	12	12	2	6	16	13	72
Canada	10	1	12	12	2	6	16	13	72
Mexico	-	1	1	-	482	1	1	29	515
Cuba	76	32	-	-	20	1 / 76	40	--	244
Venezuela	-	30	3	18	11	1	135	2	200
United Kingdom	458	-	4	22	-	-	14	2	500
Netherlands	25	-	28	-	-	1	-	-	54
Belgium-Luxembourg	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
France	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Germany, West	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
Japan	-	-	8	-	-	-	22	1	31
Others	55	5	14	76	7	5	7	10	180
Total	640	69	71	128	522	90	239	58	1,819

1/ Includes 7,700 bags probably shipped via Canada in June 1961.

BELGIUM REDUCES IMPORT LICENSE TAXES ON SOME GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

Belgium has reduced its import license taxes on corn and grain sorghums from 180 to 160 Belgian francs per quintal (from \$.92 to \$.81 per bushel), effective October 10.

This reduction applies to all types of corn and grain sorghums (except milo corn) used in manufacturing starch, glucose, etc.

Since Belgium started to levy taxes on import licenses for all important feed grains in August 1957, it has increased them 6 times--the last time last May (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 10).

Belgium also reduced its import license taxes on corn flour; on flour made from grains other than wheat, spelt, meslin, rye, barley, oats, rice, and corn; and on groats, semolina, etc. made from grains other than wheat, rye, barley, oats, and rice, from 300 francs per quintal (\$2.72 per 100 pounds) to 266.5 francs per quintal (\$2.42 per 100 pounds), effective October 10.

CANADA'S MILLINGS SLIGHTLY SMALLER

Canadian mills ground 89.7 million bushels of wheat during the year ended July 1961. This was slightly below the total for 1959-60 and well below the 1950-54 average.

The flour outturn for the 1960-61 season was 39.9 million cwt. Exports from that total were 15.6 million cwt. This compares with a total of 16.1 million cwt. during 1959-60 and the 1950-54 average of 21.8 million.

WHEAT MILLINGS: Canada, production and exports

Year beginning August 1	: Wheat : milled	:	Flour produced	:	Flour exported
	: 1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000
	: <u>bushels</u>	:	<u>cwt.</u>	:	<u>cwt.</u>
Average:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-39	: 67,845	:	29,405	:	9,604
1940-44	: 99,705	:	43,908	:	23,700
1945-49	: 107,330	:	47,012	:	25,820
1950-54	: 100,446	:	43,848	:	21,812
1955	: 91,770	:	40,149	:	17,391
1956	: 85,149	:	37,623	:	14,582
1957	: 92,289	:	40,820	:	17,557
1958	: 90,143	:	39,826	:	16,141
1959	: 91,390	:	40,345	:	16,074
1960	: 89,731	:	39,915	:	15,596
	:	:	:	:	:

INDONESIA SHORT ON RICE

Indonesia is confronted with a rice shortage.

There are several reasons for the low supplies. Farmers apparently are hoarding rice as a hedge against inflation. Not only has government procurement of domestic rice been less than expected, but purchases from foreign suppliers have been inadequate to meet Indonesia's basic requirements. These include supplying rice to the military and civil service, and the urban, plantation, and petroleum-producing areas.

Rice imports into Indonesia for the first 5 months of 1961 totaled 329,000 metric tons, compared with 641,000 metric tons in January-May 1960. Imports were principally from Thailand and Burma.

Also, the population of Indonesia has been greatly underestimated. The Government of Indonesia has a census under way, and preliminary findings indicate that Indonesia's population may be over 100 million rather than the conservatively estimated 92 million.

A long, dry period has adversely affected Java's second rice crop. This crop supplies only about 10 percent of Java's total rice production, but any shortfall at this time is felt, as the main crop will not be planted for a couple of months.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS
UP 79 PERCENT

Canadian exports of wheat during July 1961 totaled 26.3 million bushels--79 percent more than in July 1960.

Most of the increase was due to the export of 6 million bushels to Mainland China, and 3.4 million to Poland, compared with none the previous July.

Exports to the United Kingdom and West Germany were 3 million bushels larger than a year earlier. In contrast, shipments to the Western Hemisphere and Africa were substantially below those in July 1960.

Canadian exports of flour in July 1961 were slightly below the 2.9 million bushels exported in the same month a year earlier. As usual, the major market was the United Kingdom, which took 193,000 bushels more than in July 1960.

Wheat and flour exports during the Canadian marketing year (August 1960-July 1961) totaled 353.5 million bushels, about 27.5 percent more than in August-July 1959-60.

Total exports during August 1961 are preliminarily estimated about 12 million bushels larger than the 26.8 million exported in August a year earlier.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July 1960 and July 1961

Country of destination	July 1960			July 1961		
	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central America	15	174	189	27	162	189
Federation of W. I. :	--	359	359	--	349	349
Ecuador	392	--	392	--	--	--
Venezuela	514	3	517	--	5	5
Others	152	276	428	34	320	354
Total	1,073	812	1,885	61	836	897
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg :	571	11	582	609	--	609
France	588	--	588	613	--	613
Germany, West	946	--	946	1,757	--	1,757
Netherlands	--	1	1	843	2	845
Norway	541	--	541	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	--	3,366	--	3,366
Switzerland	185	--	185	950	--	950
United Kingdom	3,526	716	4,242	5,777	909	6,686
Others	473	43	516	288	11	299
Total	6,830	771	7,601	14,203	922	15,125
Asia:						
China (Mainland) ...:	--	--	--	6,010	--	6,010
Japan	4,917	36	4,953	3,889	158	4,047
Others	672	1,028	1,700	136	297	433
Total	5,589	1,064	6,653	10,035	455	10,490
Africa:						
Republic of South :						
Africa	1,065	--	1,065	--	--	--
Others	32	273	305	48	456	504
Total	1,097	273	1,370	48	456	504
Oceania	--	2	2	--	--	--
Unspecified <u>2/</u>	67	--	67	1,921	--	1,921
Total	14,656	2,922	17,578	26,268	2,669	28,937

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Includes seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

CEYLON IMPORTS LESS RICE

Ceylon's rice imports in January-June 1961 were down 37 percent from the first half of 1960.

Imports were 152,000 metric tons, compared with 243,000 in January-June 1960. The decrease occurred mainly in imports from Communist China and Burma. More rice was imported from Thailand, South Vietnam, and the United States.

RICE (milled): Imports into Ceylon, by country of origin,
January-June 1961 with comparisons

Country of origin	Average	1958	1959	1960	January-June	
	1951-55				1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>
Burma	221	168	230	228	98	62
Communist China..	128	249	280	246	125	28
Egypt.....	0	<u>1/</u> 24	0	0	0	0
South Vietnam ...	5	10	12	7	0	16
Thailand.....	6	7	0	26	8	36
United States....	13	23	53	19	9	10
Other countries..	28	1	9	2	3	0
Total.....	401	482	584	528	243	152

1/ Reexported.

Source: Ceylon Customs Returns.

EUROPE INCREASES RICE PRODUCTION

Europe's 1961 rice crop is forecast 11 percent above the 1960 harvest. However, production is lower than in several other years of the last decade. Rice crops are expected to total about 3,150 million pounds of rough rice, compared with 2,828 million in 1960, and 3,313 million in 1959.

Europe's record rice harvest was 3,513 million pounds in 1955. In that year, Italy's crop--almost half of Europe's rice production--was considerably larger than it has been in recent years, when acreage has been reduced because of burdensome surpluses.

Italy's 1961 crop of rough rice is forecast at 1,543 million pounds, up 179 million from 1960. The estimated acreage is only slightly larger, but yields per acre greatly exceed the poor yields of 1960.

In all of the lesser producing countries, production is sharply above last year.

Portugal's rice area was 3 percent larger, and yields are the highest in several years.

France put 2,000 acres more into rice than last year's previous record 81,000 acres. A good crop was harvested.

In Greece, the record acreage--54,000 acres--is 9,000 more than last year, and the crop is being harvested under good conditions.

Spain is the only European country where rice production is expected to decline. Acreage decreased moderately and yields are below those of recent years.

RICE (rough): Acreage and production in West Europe, averages 1945-54, annual 1958-61

Country	Average		1958	1959	1960	1961
	1945-49	1950-54				
Acreage (1,000 acres)						
France	7:	43:	72:	80:	81:	83
Greece	9:	44:	42:	45:	35:	54
Italy	305:	409:	332:	336:	318:	320
Portugal	53:	80:	86:	90:	91:	94
Spain	126:	160:	160:	161:	152:	149
Total	500:	736:	692:	712:	677:	700
Production (mil. lbs.)						
France	18.1:	153.4:	310.3:	290.6:	229.3:	319.7
Greece	19.5:	138.7:	146.2:	146.8:	115.5:	179.3
Italy	1,328.9:	1,881.5:	1,625.0:	1,665.1:	1,364.4:	1,543.2
Portugal	159.7:	307.3:	328.2:	359.3:	322.5:	383.2
Spain	562.2:	759.7:	827.4:	851.0:	795.9:	727.2
Total	2,088.4:	3,240.6:	3,237.1:	3,312.8:	2,827.6:	3,152.6
Yield per acre (lbs.)						
France	2,586:	3,567:	4,310:	3,632:	2,831:	3,852
Greece	2,167:	3,152:	3,481:	3,262:	3,300:	3,320
Italy	4,357:	4,600:	4,895:	4,956:	4,291:	4,823
Portugal	3,013:	3,841:	3,816:	3,992:	3,544:	4,077
Spain	4,462:	4,748:	5,171:	5,286:	5,236:	
Total	4,177:	4,403:	4,678:	4,653:	4,177:	4,504

Compiled from official estimates.

ARGENTINE WHEAT
PROSPECTS GOOD

Extensive rains during early October improved Argentine grain prospects and pasture conditions.

The condition of recently seeded grain crops is reported excellent and wheat production is expected to be considerably larger than in 1960. A total outturn of about 200 million bushels is expected, if conditions remain favorable. This is 25 percent above the small 1960 harvest.

Present conditions are also favorable for planting corn.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE
ACREAGE DOWN

Acreage planted to tomatoes in Mexico this year is now expected to be about 45 percent less than last year.

Exports, however, could equal last season's, since one-half of the 1960-61 tomato acreage was abandoned because low U. S. and Canadian prices made it uneconomical to harvest.

Through October 10, an estimated 7,600 acres of ground tomatoes and 2,600 acres of pole tomatoes had been planted on the West Coast of Mexico. Approximately 4,100 acres of the ground tomatoes and 1,500 acres of the pole tomatoes are located in the Culiacan Valley and the remainder in the northern producing areas of Ciudad Obregon-Huatabampo, Los Mochis, and Guaymas.

The tomatoes in the Culiacan area are about 1 month behind last year and shipments are not expected to begin until the first part of December. Planting in this area was delayed due to rainy weather, and hot weather prevented fruit set. Shipments from the northern area, where the weather has been more favorable, are expected to begin around November 10 to 15.

Acreage planted to other winter vegetables on the West Coast of Mexico through October 10 is estimated as follows: bell peppers, 1,400; cucumbers, 500; chili peppers, 1,300; snap beans, 240; and peas, 1,730. Comparable figures for last year are not available.

About 80 percent of the bell pepper and 55 percent of the cucumber acreage is located in the Culiacan area, and shipments are not expected to begin until the first part of December. The remaining acreage will be ready for shipment around November 18.

Most of the chili pepper and all of the pea acreage is located in the northern areas. Chili pepper shipments will probably begin during the second week of November, and pea shipments around December 15.

Melons have not been planted, but intentions to plant indicate that the acreage will be about the same as last year. These data are preliminary and may be revised.

Mexican exports of winter vegetables during the 1960-61 season were not as large as in 1959-60.

Low prices and extremely cold weather in U. S. and Canadian markets were the main reasons for the decline. Except for some storm damage, growing conditions were favorable, pest and plant diseases were minor, and overall crop quality was considered good.

TOMATOES: Shipments through Nogales, Arizona,
from the West Coast of Mexico,
by seasons, 1957-60 1/

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	<u>Mil.lb.</u>	<u>Mil.lb.</u>	<u>Mil.lb.</u>	<u>Mil.lb.</u>
Tomatoes.....	254.0	251.9	251.0	199.7
Cantaloupes.....	23.9	34.4	46.1	40.4
Watermelons.....	45.1	57.3	68.0	40.3
Peppers.....	23.7	15.9	18.7	15.3
Snap beans.....	5.8	7.4	6.5	9.9
Cucumbers.....	2.4	3.6	6.2	9.5
Peas.....	6.9	4.3	5.3	4.7
Eggplant.....	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.7
Squash.....	.8	1.4	1.0	.7
Sweet corn.....	.1	1.1	1.0	.1
Garlic.....	.8	.7	1.5	1.5
Onions.....	.1	2.6	.04	.1
Other vegetables..	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	365.2	382.4	407.54	324.0

1/ Includes shipments to Canada.

IRANIAN DATE CROP SMALLER

The 1961 date crop in Iran is expected to total only 110,000 short tons--45,000 tons less than the 1960 crop and 22,000 tons below the 1954 through 1958 average.

These figures include a substantial tonnage of non-commercial production outside of the Khorramshahr area, which is the only area that produces for export.

Exports in the 1960-61 season are tentatively estimated at 38,500 tons, compared with 31,000 tons in 1959-60. It is expected that 1961-62 season exports will be at least 5,000 tons below that of 1960-61.

CEYLON EXPORTS LESS DESICCATED COCONUT

Ceylon's exports of desiccated coconut in the first half of the year totaled 21,065 short tons, a decrease of about one-fifth from those of the first 6 months of 1960.

Shipments to Western Europe, the United Kingdom in particular, declined substantially; and quantities moving to Eastern Europe were sharply lower than a year earlier. Exports to Asia rose one-fourth.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Ceylon, exports by country of destination, annual 1960 and January-June 1960-61

Country of destination	January-June			Country of destination	January-June		
	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/		1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:				Africa:			
Canada.....	3,542	1,388	1,276	Egypt.....	322	307	283
Cuba.....	8	8	---	Kenya.....	45	25	21
United States.....	95	19	112	Morocco.....	214	35	20
Other.....	80	62	18	Mozambique.....	86	26	32
Total.....	3,725	1,477	1,406	Sudan.....	14	13	19
South America:				Republic of			
Argentina.....	379	112	192	South Africa..	1,453	545	539
Chile.....	140	41	43	Other.....	34	21	11
Peru.....	172	92	32	Total.....	2,168	972	925
Uruguay.....	95	40	38	Asia:			
Total.....	786	285	305	Aden.....	68	17	11
Western Europe:				Burma.....	55	33	140
Austria.....	11	---	6	Cyprus.....	25	14	---
Belgium.....	1,344	444	612	Hong Kong.....	434	207	164
Denmark.....	1,786	584	365	India.....	9	7	---
Finland.....	72	35	15	Iraq.....	218	42	88
France.....	606	288	381	Israel.....	68	13	31
Germany, West.....	10,340	3,440	3,961	Japan.....	36	9	26
Greece.....	124	41	60	Jordan.....	85	21	26
Ireland.....	393	211	258	Lebanon.....	122	44	58
Italy.....	1,262	338	294	Pakistan.....	396	54	59
Malta.....	44	12	8	Saudi Arabia...	57	25	28
Netherlands.....	3,913	1,524	1,264	Syria.....	394	62	52
Norway.....	643	172	111	Other.....	91	36	56
Portugal.....	415	241	179	Total.....	1,988	584	739
Sweden.....	1,634	484	418	Oceania:			
Switzerland.....	37	---	27	Australia.....	4,688	2,009	1,544
United Kingdom.....	21,653	11,170	7,622	New Zealand....	1,354	366	455
Other.....	16	---	1	Total.....	6,042	2,375	1,999
Total.....	44,293	18,984	15,582	Grand total	61,532	25,851	21,065
Eastern Europe:							
Czechoslovakia.....	220	---	---				
Germany, East.....	2,145	1,105	---				
Hungary.....	118	22	---				
Yugoslavia.....	47	47	109				
Total.....	2,530	1,174	109				

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

CEYLON DOUBLES COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil in the first half (January-June) of this calendar year, totaling 59,325 long tons, oil basis, were more than double those of the first half of calendar 1960 (27,980 tons).

Copra exports of 26,062 tons went entirely to Asia, including 8,369 tons to Communist China. Coconut oil shipments totaled 42,906 tons, including 11,965 tons to Canada and 4,549 to Communist China.

Shipments of fresh coconut have jumped sharply since the ban on exporting them was ended in February. More than 1,417,000 nuts were exported in the first half of the year compared with only 10,000 nuts in the full year 1960.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,
annual 1960 and January-June 1960 and 1961

Continent and country of destination	Copra			Coconut oil		
	January-June			January-June		
	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:						
Canada.....	---	---	---	10,568	1,675	11,965
United States.....	---	---	---	1,096	1,096	---
Other.....	---	---	---	60	---	230
Total.....	---	---	---	11,724	2,771	12,195
South America.....	---	---	---	1,120	576	560
Europe:						
France.....	---	---	---	704	---	776
Germany, West.....	---	---	---	40	20	10
Italy.....	---	---	---	16,143	7,654	5,865
Netherlands.....	---	---	---	5,700	2,014	2,986
Poland.....	---	---	---	---	---	595
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	75	---	100
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	2,141	625	5,703
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	2,250	---	---
Other.....	2/ 50	2/ 50	---	50	---	---
Total.....	50	50	---	27,103	10,313	16,035
Africa:						
Egypt.....	---	---	---	50	21	---
Morocco.....	---	---	---	678	445	767
Republic of South Africa.....	---	---	---	148	102	88
Other.....	---	---	---	73	39	29
Total.....	---	---	---	949	607	884
Asia:						
Burma.....	864	288	2,259	2,538	1,003	2,284
China, Mainland.....	---	---	8,369	---	---	4,549
India.....	26,548	10,304	14,173	41	41	---
Iran.....	81	48	10	3,216	1,480	619
Iraq.....	180	76	53	95	---	21
Pakistan.....	1,374	442	1,193	8,168	3,934	5,539
Syria.....	---	---	---	35	10	---
Other.....	35	15	5	288	115	130
Total.....	29,082	11,173	26,062	14,381	6,583	13,142
Oceania.....	---	---	---	237	60	90
Grand total.....	29,132	11,223	26,062	55,514	20,910	42,906

1/ Preliminary. 2/ All to Spain.

Compiled from official sources.

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